

LINCOLN IS HONORED IN ZION'S SCHOOLS

Appropriate Programme Rendered in Commemoration of Great Emancipator.

MEMORIAL TABLET GIVEN BY THE GRAND ARMY

Old Soldiers Address Children on the Life of Country's Martyred President.

The strength of purpose, deep insight into character, perseverance and absolute integrity of the martyred president, Abraham Lincoln, were the features of addresses at the exercises held at the Lincoln school Thursday afternoon in memory of the birthday of the great emancipator, and the occasion of the presentation of a memorial tablet by members of the Grand Army of the Republic of Utah.

An interesting programme was rendered, consisting of addresses by Judge Charles S. Zane, who was a friend of President Lincoln; Governor William Spry, Judge H. P. Henderson, Col. E. W. Tatlock and others, and musical selections by members of the school. The exercises were held in the upper hall of the Lincoln school building, on Fifth South between Second and Third West streets, beginning at 2 p. m.

Prominent on the north wall of the room was the handsome bronze tablet presented by the members of the department of Utah, G. A. R. The tablet is an unusually beautiful one and on it is inscribed Lincoln's Gettysburg address in full, together with the badges of the seven army corps which took part in the battle of Gettysburg, and an inscription telling of the donors.

Draped With Flags.

The tablet, and, in fact, the entire room, was draped with flags and bunting. The scholars of the school occupied seats about the room, and many friends and relatives gathered to observe the proceedings.

The programme was opened by the singing of "America" by the entire audience, after which the following programme was rendered:

Address—"Lincoln as I Knew Him" by Judge Charles S. Zane.
Song—"The Flag Without a Stain" by Rita Young and Roberta Crompton.
Address—"What Lincoln Means to Me" by Governor Spry.
Song—"Tenting Tonight" by Juniors of Room 9.
Address—"Lincoln's Gettysburg Address" by Russell Owens.
Song—"Star Spangled Banner" by Morris.
Presentation of tablet to Lincoln school by Col. E. W. Tatlock.
Address of acceptance on behalf of board of education by Judge H. P. Henderson.
Address—"Lincoln as I Knew Him" by Judge Charles S. Zane.
Song—"Tribute to the Soldiers" by Juniors of Room 12.

Judge Zane dwelt especially on the great characteristic of Lincoln as exhibited in everything he undertook to do—to go to the bottom of the matter. He was a great self-seeker, the judge said, "and always seemed to examine everything he undertook until he was so familiar with it that he could see apparently the exact outcome of affairs long before the event came to pass."

Tells of Lincoln's Birth.

The judge told of the lowly birth of the great emancipator, his struggles to obtain an education, his prominence of the law in Springfield, Ill., and the enviable record he made there on account of his honesty, which won for him the name, "Honest Abe," and at last his acceptance of the nomination for the presidency.

In his person Lincoln was not especially attractive. He was tall, six feet four inches in height, and rather awkward in his manner, but his simplicity, he commanded the respect of all who knew him and proved his ability as an antagonist in contests before the bar long before he was called to fill the seat at the head of the nation.

Governor Spry Is Heard.

Governor Spry spoke briefly of the greatness of Lincoln. It was difficult to tell what made him great, because he was great in so many ways. He was a large man, he said, and in all of his characteristics he was large as an example to education, boys and girls present the life of the great American for their pattern in life.

Colonel Tatlock Talks.

Colonel Tatlock told of the stirring scenes connected with the beginning of the great civil war, and how men, in going to the front, sang, "We're coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more," as an honor to the president. The days and nights on the battlefields of the south, the spirit of the soldiers and the fast diminishing grand army now represented by the veterans of the city and state were alluded to in a touching manner. Colonel Tatlock said that it was intended to have the school children form a living flag at the coming of the national encampment of the G. A. R. held here next summer, and he hoped that the representation of the national banner in this city would be the best ever executed by the school boys and girls in any place where the encampment has ever been held.

Presents Halfpence.

Colonel Tatlock presented to the school a number of handsome halfpence coins of the tablet, to be placed in the various rooms of the school. Miss Evelyn

BULLETINS ISSUED BY TRAFFIC BUREAU

Shippers Continue to Show How Utah Is Being Discriminated Against.

Further bulletins from the Commercial club traffic bureau, showing the difference in freight rate charges for the transportation of goods to Utah common points and to San Francisco, were given out Thursday, as follows:

Cocoa beans, carried in carload lots of 20,000 pounds from New York to Utah, cost \$487 per car. For hauling the same carload from New York to San Francisco, the charge is \$255, making a discrimination against Utah of \$232 per car. From Chicago to Utah, the freight rate charges on the same goods are \$504 per car. The charge on the same carload from Chicago to San Francisco is \$255, making a discrimination against Utah of \$249 per car.

Cocoa beans form the basis for the manufacture of cocoa and chocolate. The J. J. McCord Candy company of this city, now employing about 400 hands, and whose products are widely known throughout the country, is at present consuming about eighteen carloads of cocoa beans annually, and under equitable conditions would naturally and justly increase that quantity; but how can it do so under such an almost controlling handicap as above?

Another important factor in candy, cocoa and chocolate manufacturing is pastboard boxes, and the freight charges on these boxes from Chicago to Utah, is \$480 per car. The charge for the same carload from Chicago to San Francisco is \$255, making a discrimination against Utah of \$225 per car.

The car for San Francisco is hauled from Chicago to Utah at \$225 against \$180, or \$253.56 more money for the same car and service when for Utah manufacturers.

Now, if the company named has been able to build up its present large business in spite of these railroad discriminations, and says the above are only a part, what great possibilities might it not have under just transportation treatment?

Are you for or against the manufacturing industries of Utah? There is no middle ground.

Prescribed by Doctors.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, an honest, tried and true remedy for feminine ills, holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of all the medicines ever prescribed and recommended by hundreds of fair-minded doctors who do not fear to recommend a worthy medicine even though it is advertised.

Dr. George Gilbert Bancroft lectures tonight at Barratt hall, on "When, Whom and How to Love."

Will Cost \$200,000.

The proposition will call for an expenditure of approximately \$200,000, divided as follows: Ground, \$75,000; buildings, \$85,000; street paving, \$15,000. The Ogden capitalists promise to complete the building and ready for occupancy by June 1, if the city decides to accept their proposition.

Following the exercises, the visitors were invited to remain and observe the drill of the students, who returned to their rooms.

The exercises commemorative of the birth of the great martyred president were held also in all of the other various schools of the city, and in many schools outside the city. The programmes were all very appropriate to the occasion.

The exercises were held under the auspices of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, who were assisted by members of the Women's Relief corps.

Special significance attached to the memorial services at the Sumner school, on account of the presence of Colonel Frank M. Sterrett, executive director of the forty-third national encampment, who was in the city on business.

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DIG CITY MARKET IS NOW ASSURED

Ogden Capitalists Say They Will Install It if Zion Is Willing.

PROMINENT MEN ARE HEADING THE MOVEMENT

Work, if Done, Will Mean an Expenditure of Approximately \$200,000.

Salt Lake City is assured of a city market. If it doesn't elect to establish one itself, three or four Ogden capitalists will build it.

James Johnson, representing Judge H. H. Rolapp, M. S. Browning and David Eccles of Ogden and D. P. Yowell, representing local produce men who favor the scheme, appeared before the market committee of the city council Thursday evening with a proposition to build a city market in the block bounded by Second and Third West and Second and Third South streets. In this connection it is proposed to move all the commission houses from the city streets and elsewhere to the city market site.

The city holds a \$22,000 option upon the ground for a joint supply store and city stable and fourth South street between State and Second East streets, upon which there is enough room for a city market; but the owner of the ground, John W. Donnellan, is trying to resell the option, because he has been offered \$25,000 for the ground. If he succeeds, there is little doubt that the proposition of the Ogden capitalists will be accepted, and it may be that the city will abandon its plan, anyway. The committee recommended that the proposition of the Ogden capitalists be accepted, and this throws the matter into the city council's hands in its most favorable light.

Ogdenites Own Ground.

The Ogden capitalists own a strip of ground 160 feet wide, running east and west through the entire length of the block surrounded by Second and Third West and Second and Third South streets, upon which it is proposed to build a city market and quarters for commission houses. The Oregon Short Line Railway company already has one spur of track running in the rear of the proposed site, and if the city decides to accept their proposition, the street will be laid if the scheme goes through, giving plenty of trackage.

The street will be made thoroughly sanitary and paved with asphalt. It is estimated that it will give room for at least 175 teamsters. The stores will be fifty by sixty feet in size, with the first story of cement and the second of brick. They will be furnished with full glass fronts and swinging doors.

Will Cost \$200,000.

The proposition will call for an expenditure of approximately \$200,000, divided as follows: Ground, \$75,000; buildings, \$85,000; street paving, \$15,000. The Ogden capitalists promise to complete the building and ready for occupancy by June 1, if the city decides to accept their proposition.

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THREE WIVES ASK TO BE SET FREE

Edith E. McKee Says That Her "Hubby" Cursed and Abused Her.

LOUISE LARSEN YOWELL CHARGES NON-SUPPORT

Maud Ellis Also Asks Divorce on Ground of Failure to Support.

Three more unhappy wives have appealed to the district court for their freedom from displeasing and distasteful, not to say cruel, husbands.

Alleging that William McKee has adopted a uniform course of cruel treatment towards her for the last four years; that he has cursed and abused her to the extent of causing her mental and bodily distress as to impair her health and keep her from attending to her household duties; that he has denied her medical attention and neighbors had to call a physician and care for her, and that he subsequently drove her from the house, Mrs. Edith E. McKee brought suit for divorce in the third district court Thursday.

Mrs. McKee asks for the custody of the minor child, Charles Lewis McKee, 2½ years old, permanent alimony, the household furniture and house and lot, and she wants the court to give her suit money and costs and permanent alimony, pending the final determination of the case, and to keep McKee from disposing of any of the property or withdrawing money on deposit with the Commercial National bank, and asks for a restraining order against both McKee and the bank, which is joined as defendant in the suit.

Cruelty Increases.

Mrs. McKee says they were married here, September 16, 1903. McKee's alleged cruel treatment dates from their marriage, and recently McKee has been growing worse in his cruelty, she declares. It was in September of 1907 that he refused to call a physician to attend her illness and a neighbor had to care for her, she says. On February 1, 1909, she says, he drove her from the house. No value is placed upon the money on deposit with the Commercial National bank or the house and lot, but the latter is mortgaged to Herman Hansen for \$1250.

Thomas T. Yowell placed his two children by a former marriage in Louise Larsen Yowell's custody and then refused to provide support for them or her. Mrs. Yowell says in her complaint, and she wants the court to give her a divorce, restore her to her maiden name of Larsen and dispose of Yowell's children so as to best subserve their interests. Incidentally, Mrs. Yowell wants alimony, suit money and costs.

Were Married Here.

The plaintiff has borne the name of Yowell only since September 15, 1907, she says. They were married here. Although Yowell earns \$150 a month, he has never given her to exceed \$30 a month, which is barely sufficient to actually maintain the children, leaving Mrs. Yowell nothing, where she is obliged to work for her living. The children are Ralph, 9 years old, and Vernon, 12.

Maud Ellis charges William Ellis with non-support and wants a divorce and the custody of the only child, Hamilton, 11 years old. They were married at Jamestown, N. Y., August 22, 1895, she says.

Hear Dr. George Gilbert Bancroft's fascinating psychological lecture, "When, Whom and How to Love," tonight at Barratt hall.

SIDEWALK EXTENSION HAS COME TO A HALT

At the Same Time, John F. Gardelius Files Action Against City.

To keep the city from tearing down his house and throwing it into the street to make a wide sidewalk, John F. Gardelius filed suit against the city in the third district court Thursday. Gardelius demands \$500 damages and asks for a restraining order enjoining the city from entering upon the land, to which he claims ownership, on which the house is situated to complete the sidewalk extension.

Gardelius' suit is the result of the city's recent notice to him to remove his house, a small affair, from the sidewalk. The house is situated on Eighth South street, near the Jordan river, between Ninth and tenth West streets. Approximately one-half of the structure extends over the sidewalk, said by S. Birch & Sons about a year ago, could not be completed, according to city officials. The contract for the sidewalk extension was made with the city and then had to stop, it is said. Recently the city notified Gardelius to get his house off the street and the suit results from this notice, it is supposed.

Gardelius' house is situated on the corner of a part of lot 6, block 1, Whelan's addition. Gardelius says that on or about July 1 last the city, through its agents, entered upon his land, made excavations and threw up embankments for a concrete sidewalk and thus damaged his property to the extent of \$500, for which he asks the court to make the city reimburse him.

In his second cause of action he alleges that the city of the sidewalk extension runs through his house and that the city, in order to complete the walk, threatens to tear his house down, without resorting to condemnation proceedings. The city contends that the entire most part of the land upon which the house is situated is part of the public street, but Gardelius says it is not, and asks for a restraining order enjoining the city from further entering upon his land and interfering with his alleged property. Upon the final determination of the suit he asks that a perpetual injunction issue against the city.

SAYS BETTER-HALF GAVE HIM LUCKINGS

William E. Farrar Tells a Startling Story in Third District Court.

HIS WIFE'S STRENGTH TOO MUCH FOR HIM, HE SAYS

Sensational Case Comes to an End With the Husband a Winner.

Upon the showing that his wife is a scold and was unfaithful to him and beat him, William E. Farrar was granted a divorce from Phoebe E. Farrar, in Judge Morse's division of the third district court Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Farrar first applied for a divorce herself, on the ground of non-support, cruelty and infidelity, but failed to substantiate her charges and the case was dismissed. Farrar then asked for a decree and was granted a divorce by default.

The Farrars first came into the public eye with their marital troubles about six months ago. When James Woods, whom Farrar named in his divorce complaint as co-respondent, called at the Farrar grocery store at 154 West South Temple street, one Sunday last fall, Farrar accused him of undue intimacy with Mrs. Farrar. An altercation ensued and Farrar struck Woods with an eight-pound scale weight.

Mrs. Farrar is fond of burning the midnight oil and likes the company of younger men than he too well, Farrar alleged. Six, and sometimes seven, nights out of the week he returned home at a late hour to find her holding high revelry with two or three younger men, he said. When Farrar remonstrated with her and asked her to send her visitors home, she told the young men not to mind him, and declared she was the guardian angel of that house, and informed Farrar that if anybody went it would be him.

Pummeled Him a Little.

When Farrar became too insistent about her not keeping such late hours with younger men, she pummeled him sometimes, Farrar testified. He named Woods, Shelby Curtis, Bish Pitts and Reuben Brooks as some of the men his wife had until the wee small hours of the morning.

When Farrar found a strange man in her bedroom, February 5, 1908, and mildly questioned her about it, she gave him a severe beating, he testified. Telling him she would rather associate with the lowest man in the city than with him, she ordered him from the house, in the presence of a man named Brooks, Farrar said. Though he remonstrated with her against it, she continued to indulge her weakness for obscene literature and vulgar pictures in the presence of the children, Farrar said.

In May of last year, Farrar said, Mrs. Farrar kicked him out of the house into the yard. In explanation of why he allowed a woman to thus brutally mistreat him, he set out his paralysis and the great physical strength of Mrs. Farrar. Farrar touched a sympathetic chord when he told the court of how recently he had been forced to walk the streets late in the night until his wife got through entertaining her midnight affections and let them go. He said he had become so weak that he could not move in his condition in attending ten-cent moving picture shows.

Testimony Corroborated.

H. C. Sanders, a neighboring shoemaker, corroborated Farrar's testimony and the divorce was granted, but no order was made regarding the two children,